The District Assessed states that a

## Committed to Jail OF lavidace county, any 18, 1862; a magro boy who says his name is Till; says he belongs to Martha Mudichael, of Come county, near Bedford county; said boy is about 17 years old 5 feet 9 inches high; weigns 145 pounes; black colo, thick lips, Gold flat noise. The owner is requested to gone forward, prove property and pay changes as the law diroots. J. M. HINTON. Shortff and Jailor of D. C. May 2710-21

Committed to Jail O' Davidson county, May 19, 1802, a negro ma Bell's entate, Davidson county; bald man is about 65 years old, weight 160 pounds; 5 feet 0 % inches high, and very black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the

J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jallor of D.C.

Committed to Jail OF Bavidson county, or May the 18th, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is LEWIS, says he
belongs to Wm. Woods, of Hestofed county, Teen;
said boy is a dark copper 25-2r, 6 feet high, weights
180 ponteds, should be years old, and has small whis
kers and mustache. The owner is requested to come
forward, prove property and pay charges as the
law 6 feets.

J. M. HINTON,
May 27th—3t
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

Committed to Jail O'F Davidson county, on the 18th of May, 1862, a negro woman who says her name is EDER, and belongs to Wim. Woods of Bedford county, Tenn; said girl is very black; 5 feet 4 inches high, weight 140 pounds, scare on right wrist. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges as the law directs. J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jailor of D. C. May 27th-8t

Committed to Jail OF Davidson county, May 18, 1862 a negro woman who says her name is MARY; says she belongs to Wm. Ti Iman, of Bedford county, Tenu; said woman is 21 years old, weighs about 120 pounds, copper color, and 5 feet 4 % inches high, no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove pro-perty and pay charges as the law directs. J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jailor of D. C. May 274b-3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, May 20th, 1862, a negro boy, says his name is FRANK, who says he belongs to Locy Kimbro, of Rotherford courty, Tenn.; and bay is about 26 or 23 years old; weighs 130 or 135 pounds, 6 feet 8 inches high; black and bow-legged, small scar on left side of face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and lock observed. ed to come forward, prove property and pay! charges J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Japlor of D. C. May 27-3t

Committed to Jail OF Davidson county, May 18, 1862, a negro boy who says his name is dim; and bet nest to billman Fleids, of Bedford county, Tenn; the said boy is about 19 years old, co-per colored, b feet list liches high, weighs 135 or 140 ponois; no marks. The ewner is requested to come forward, prove property d pay charges as the law directs,
J. M. HINTON,
May 27th—St. Sheriff and Jaffor of D. C.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO & COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments, 200 Bbin. Salt, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

100 hokes SALT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 Cotte ROPE, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 half bbis. Coal OIL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes SOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 boxes STAROH, for sale by CONNOR & BEO.

12 theats TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 half chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

12 cadies TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 boxes Yoast POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

20 canks SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BEO. 100 gross MATCHES, for sale by GUNNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes COFFER, for sale by CONNOR & CO. 14 bbls. VINEGAR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 kits SALMON, for sale by CONNOR & BROT

24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 5 kits HERRING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 19 ap 8 CONNOR & BRO. O blue MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 16 boxes dried HERING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes Dried Sesied, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. SO ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by CONNOR A BRO. 125 bags MEAL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

500 bb s FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR a BRO.

20 casks HAMS, for sale by CONNO & BRO. 20 make Stors, for ease by connon a suc-

200 bbls the POTATOES, for sale by GONNOR & SEO. 20 bexes from Garden SEED, for a de by ap 8

S this Omna SETS, for sale by CONNOR & PRO. thereas Canvanues Basis, with a large lot of all gor obt stand, who we will close out low, at apre obt stand, No. 5 College street.

B. B. CONNOS & BRO.

## Restaurant Tortoni Mashville Atnion.

NO, 36 CEDAR STREET,

H. V. BASSET. PROPRIETOR.

THIS well known establishment is prepared to fur nish Mesis at all hours, to any sumber of per-sons, with all the designees and luxures of the seaon, prepared in the very best at it.

The Bill of Fare, indeed, will challenge comparison with that of any house in the North or Southwest.

The mest Wines and Brandles are Kept constantly on kind. Dimers or Suppors furnished in any part of the city on short notice.

The Ice Cream Garden Is now open where Laws and Gentlemen can be served with that book, refreshing Summor beverage, made to suit the tastes or the most fastelloos.

Private families served with large or small quantities, at reasonable rates.

March 18-3m

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 11, South Fourth St., SAINT LOUIS, MO. Established for the benefit of strangers coming to St. Louis in search of

SICK OR WOUNDED and for persons living at a distance who can writ to the Army Intelligence Office and obtain reli-able information of any soldier that en-listed in the States of

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconcin. Minnesols, Kentucky and Missouri.

CORRECT INTELLIGENCE WILL BE GIVEN OF SICK, WOUNDED, KILED, OR TAKEN PARSONER, and in what battles he may have been engaged, and where his regiment is stationed.

Information will also be given of the condition of

a y sick or woun led soldier in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Mound City, or any Hospital in the Western Department; and where those killed in battle, or have died from their wounds, are buri-ed; and where those taken prisoners are con-fined.

fined.

This is the only Army Intelligence Office in the Department of the Mississippi, or western Department,—and information of soldiers from any of the above States can be given at any time by calling or writing to the Army Intelligence Office.

For some writing will please give the name of the soldier, what State has nisted in, and the number of the research Correct for a research of the res his regiment. Charges for any kied of Army intelli-gence will be Two Dottans, and any person writing will please enclose the amount, in order to secure attention to their inquiries.

Address: Army Intelligence Office, St. Louis, Mo., in care P. O. Hox 1848. [May 18, 1862—1y

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO. General Commission Merchants

AND BANKERS,

63 and 165, Beaver Street, Tand 120 Exchange Pince.

ROBERT L. MAISCAND. | NeW YORK.

# NOTICE!

O I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court house in the County of Davidson, a NEGRO MAN, named Conserverses, aged about 41 years, levied on as the property of John W. Mar-tin, to satisfy one Wi Fa in my hands, in favor of J. the to satisfy the training and any annual in layer of the Chancery Court at McMinnville, Tencessee, sgainst John W. Martin and W. O. Harris. Sule within the usual hours.

May 23d, 1862—td J. M. HINTON, Pheriff.

To Keepers of Tippling Houses

AND OTHERS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Act passed by City Council February 24, 1802, entitled an Act prohibiting the sale of vinous, spirituous, or intoxicating fiquors, &c., will heresiter be rigidly enforced JNO, RUGH SMITH, Mayor. Mayor's Office, May 27, 1862 .-- If.

Nashville Building Association.

STOCKHOLDERS can pay their Monthly instalments of the Store of A. H. HICKS & CO. In consequence of the present dera-measure is monetary affairs, nothing but Gold or Silven will be received in payment of dues.

C. A. FULLER,

Nashville, May 20th 1862—31\*

Secretary.

ROBERT MOORE & CO., Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, OHIO. CONSIGNMENTS OF CUTTON, TOBACCO, LARD PROJUCE generally, will receive our best attention

Freights for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. WE ARE FORWAR INU CUTION, TOBACCO, &c. on more advantageous terms than if receipted

through from Cumberland itiver. ROBERT MOORE & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Bids for Machinery, &c.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER NAMIVILA, TENS., May 19th, 1862. BIRS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock BIRS will be received at this office until 12 o'crock,
M Satureay, May 31, 1863, from citizens by al to
the Upited States only, for the Hulls, Machinery and
Saty Room Doors of two Steambests burned by the
rebus, gan now partially sunk in the Cumberland
river at Nashville, Tenn.
Hids will be received for the whole or parts of the
above. Government Funds only received.
J. D. BINGHAM.
may 20—11t Capt & A. Q. M.

WM. M. GREINER, Merchant, Commission

No. 109, Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., iolicita Consignments of Cotton, Rice, Teliarca, and April 39, 1862, Fraduce generally,

1,000 Barreis Flour Wanted.

Bills will be received (from persons by al to the floversment of the Christia States) until 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, JUNE 515, 1862, for

1.000 Barrels Extra Superfine Flour, To be delivered at the Commissory Store-House, in Sachville. If de for part of the above Fr or will be received. Mark of sumples requested, with Hills. Ill is will be end rest " Proposals for Fiore directed to M. M. Markhall.V., Cape and Com Buts ... Nashythe, Took

msy70-ld

TERMS: 

RATES OF ADVERTISING ATMY MINES OF LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SECAPE.

Square 1 day \$1.00—each additional insertion \$ 50 1 work 3 00—each additional square 1 ad 2 4 50 I mouth grown record \* 11 12 11 25 90 11 11 11 RENEWALLE AT PLEASURE. Old muare, one year, \$30 -each middlenal square \$10 Written notice must be given to take out and sty

styritements of yearly advertisers before the year-epices, otherwise we shall charge till done.

Ke contract of yearly advertisements will be discon-inced without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly

ar Advertisers exceeding the space con acted for will be charged for the excess.

\* SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

State Union Central Committee.

The President of the late Union meeting held in this city-Ex-Governor Wat B. CAMPBELL -at the instance of a number of prominent gentlemen then present, has appointed a State Central Union Committee, with whom the friends of the Union in various parts of the State may put themselves in communication by letter or otherwise.

The Committee consists of the following named gentlemen:

ALLEN A. HALL, Chairman. A. V. S. LINDSLEY. JOHN LELLYETT. RUSSELL HOUSTON. HORACE H. HARRISON. M. M. BRIEN.

Social Cutting in Baltimore, Since the rebellion broke out social cutting in this city has been so much the order of the day that society has been out up almost entirely by the roots. A recent instance: One of our only two city Union judges walking down Charles street with a soldier, passed the door of a celebrated physi cian, who was standing on his front steps. The Judge saluted him as usual, but the se cessionist Doctor took no notice of the salution. Shortly afterwards the Doctor over took the Judge on the street, and spoke to him as usual, wishing him a good morning. "Doctor," said the Judge, "I passed your door a few mornings ago, and saluted you, but you did not return my salute. Did you see me?" "I did Judge, but I make it a point never to exchange salutations with the Judge with his usual freezing air, "never to salute me again, unless I am "waiking with a federal soldier 1"

Important Order-Look Out!

The following order just issued by Gen. Dumont is one of much interest to merchants of all kinds and their customers from a distance:

HEADQUARTETS, U. S. FORCES, NASHVIIAE, May 29, 1862.

General Orders No. 7. Whereas, it is represented to me that salt, bacon, coffee, iron, leather, medicines and other goods, are being sold in this city and finally find their way to

the enemy: It is ordered that no goods shall be sold in, or taken away from, this town or vicinity, towards the enemy's lines, without a written permit from the Provost Marshal of the city, which permit shall specify and contain an accurate list of the articles that may be bought, sold and shipped; but this prohibition shall not apply to necessary articles, not contraband in small quantities absolutely necessary for family use, sold to citizens of the town or neighborhood, the person selling and buying and transporting being held to a rigid accountability that

Any person violating this Order, or in any way aiding or consenting to its violation, will be held as an enemy and punished accordingly.

no improper use is made of the same.

All guards and officers are charged with the arrest of any and all persons violating this Order, and will examine wagons and other vehicles of transportation, to see that it is enforced.

By order of Brig, Gen. E. DUMONT D. BRADEN, A. A. G.

Our Affairs Abrond.

THE SOUTH ALONE NEEDS INTERVENTION.

The London Times of May 10, contradicting all its former predictions and assertions with regard to the weakness and daily increasing exhaustion of our Government and treasury, labors to prove that the rebels alone require foreign aid, comfort or advice; and that if such a calamity as intervention should come at on the country, it must come their instance. The writer says: "They (the Washington Cabinet) have already British navy could give them nothing more. We might lend money, but of this, too, in some form or other, they have got enough to allow of a present expenditure of £800,000 a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed in New York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies. We might send them three times as many soldiers as we sent to Canada without adding above five per cent. to their forces in the field. No ruler in the world, not even the first Napoleon, ever disposed of so many men or so much money as Abraham Lincoln. He has fully 650,000 troops now under arms, and it is boasted that he could double that number. His finances may rest on a less stable foundation, but he has, at any rate, enough and to spare for the time. Intervention, therefore, on behalf of the North, would be simply a nullity, for no alli-ance could add to its power or promote its ends."

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Neither Englishmen nor Frenchmen

The Times says of the abolition of Slavery in the District:

have been forward to recognize the fact that the 16th of April, 1862, was a day whichwill stand in American history as the greatest day since that of the signing of the Declaration of Independencethe day of this century which will be honored through all the time, whatever may be the destiny in store for the Republic. When the traditions of sea and land victorious are becoming dim-when the grass has grown high on the grave of fallen heroes—that day will stand highest in the scale of national festivals, and the reformers of the second revolution will seem to form, in the vista of the past, one group with the patriots of the first. On that day the people of the United States ceased to be a slaveholding nation. Till then there had been a gulf fixed between them and all those Christian nations which had outgrown the barbarism of holding men as slaves, and now the nation has come over to the side on which we stand. It is now entitled to act and speak as a free nation should. It is now qualiffed to act with us, without misgiving and without hypocrisy, against the Slavetrade. It is no longer a subject for the scepticism and scorn of the world, because of the contrast between its profession and its practice. After a struggle between the best and the worst elements of its society-a struggle prolonged through two generations -- it has abolished Slavery in the national terriany man whom I see walking with a federal tory, and the national Government has soldier." I will thank you, then," replied ceased to be a slaveholding power. Slavery has sunk to be a mere State institution; and, deprived of national sanetion and support, and exposed, as it now is, to the condemnation of the American Government, together with all other Governments, it cannot long sustain itself under the scorn and loathing of human society. As a national institution it could assume to defy foreign opinion. As

### Disposition of Soldiers on the Eve of Battle.

a "domestic institution," reprobated in

Washington as in London and Paris, its

doom is plain, and its strength is bro-

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"Civilians naturally enough suppose the eve of a great battle to be an occasion of sad suspense and anxiety on the part of those who expect to participate in the contest. They greatly err in this. The experience of every one who has paid any attention to the matter is, that there is never more noisy levity, and more apparent buoyancy of spirit in camp, than when opposing armies are within hailing distance of each other. Euchre, old sledge and their concomitants, always succeed marching orders. Certain it is, there was never more fun making noise in the camps of Gens. Huriburt and Sherman than on Saturday evening last, when it was confidently expected that a great battle would be fought inside of fortyeight hours. In anticipation of the grand struggle, a number of sham battles were fought between Beauregards and Hallecks, suddenly promoted from the ranks -always resulting, of course, in the triumph of the Federals, and the complete overthrow of the Confederates. You cannot make a soldier feel "solemn" by assuring him that the conflict will be a desperate one; you cannot make him exchange " Marryatt's best" for the last issue of the Tract Society, by telling how many brave fellows met an untimely end at Donelson or Shiloh; you cannot lessen his joy at getting a "good hand" regiment will be expased to the galling fire during the entire day."

Scenes and Incidents at New Or-Icans.

Correspondence of the New York Evening Pest allegiance to our prisoners and let them go. They all took it willingly and apparently gladly. What do you think of two squads of them, say seventy-five men each, volunteering three cheers for the Union, and giving them with a will? What a commentary upon the hoasted unanimity of the South! It struck as so forcibly that we all went into a laugh. Of the two hundred and fifty, one hundred at least applied for work in our service; some expressing a desire to calist. Most of them, however, have had enough

of war, and only wished to get home. These rebel troops have not fought well. There can be no doubt of this fact. Capt. Bailey, of the Colorado, told me that as he approached the camp of a regiment opposite this point, he gave them a broadside of grape and canister. In an instant they hauled down their flag, and officers and men ran to the levee, saying that they surrendered. He told them to stack their urms and retire, the officers to come on board, and do it in quick time, or he would give them another. In ten minutes they were on board.

Capt. Bailey led the advance when the fleet passed the forts. This gallant officer has been forty years in the service, and never been in action before. He solicited and obtained permission to lead in one of our gun-boats. One would have thought from his conduct that he had lived under fire.

THE FORTS AND OUR NAVAL OPERATIONS.

An official inspection of the forts shows that they received very litte damage from the fire of our fleet, scarcely any from that of the mortars. At the moment of surrender they were as defensive as ever. I have seen the morning report-book of the regiment at Fort Jackson. The last entry records the mustering of the men, induced, the deserters say, by our appearance in their rear. We gladly think that, if we had no active part in the operations, at least our well-planned march to their rear hastened the surrender of the forts, and so led to that of the city, sparing it the horrors of a bombard-

THE LANDING OF OUR TROOPS.

This has been an eventful day. It was generally thought that Gen. Butler would not land to-day, but would wait till all troops were collected, then land in force, drums beating, colors flying. He ordered otherwise, however. Accordingly, the 31st Massachusetts Volunteers disembarked with four pieces of artillery and their caissons. Fortunately, I think, the 4th Wisconsin arrived at the same time, and came ashore at once, all under command of General Williams. As we marched General Butler with his staff joined us. By his command we made a detour through the principal streets, the field music beating Yankee Doodle in front of the St. Charles Hotel, and so down Canal street to our quarters. There was no disturbance. I think people were taken aback-did not know of our intention.

No arrangements had been made for our quarters at the Custom House. The building was locked. It was now night. I ordered a file of Sappers and Miners to the front, who, with their axes, broke open the door, and we groped our way in the dark. It was disagreeable work. We did not know, either, what preparation might be made for our reception. Strangers in a strange building! But, by the help of a few candles, we discovered gas, lighted it, and then got on famously in our explorations. The building is to be a magnificent one, unfinished now, and it is hard to say when

to be finished. By this time the mob began to press upon us. We established our lines and cleared the Square without difficulty. But our sentries were tender-hearted. They could not resist the appeals of the women. It is our national weakness. They let the women past, and of course there was an end of discipline. Three times we had to clear the square, until we got the sentries up to the proper pitch | them, and respectfully report that their

of ungallantry. Now came in a poor woman with a tale that her husband had beeen seized that morning as a Union man and shut up in the calaboose. The General invited me to inquire into it. I took a company of the Wisconsin regiment, with their Major, an officer whom I knew I could rely upon in an emergency, and marched that he had received the communicato the prison. I demanded the books, searched them, noted the men I wanted to see, and had them brought out and examined. One of them turned out to be all he claimed. The other was confined on a charge of holding communication with "Picayune's Butler's troops, and having a pocket book on his person As I questioned him he said something about the Lincolnites. The expression was enough for me. Said I, sternly, "What business had you to be talking to the Lincolnites?" He said "he didn't I told the jailor I had nothing to do with that man.

As we trampled along we met the patrol of the foreign legion, who have had charge of the city for the last ten days. by narrating the probabilties that his They were dressed in the Zouave pantaloons, but it was evident enough they were not French soldiers. They have

done good service, however, and kept the city in admirable order. And now to sleep on a postoffice table among the To-day we administered the oath of blanks at two o'clock in the morning, well fagged out.

INSULTING SENTRIES.

To-day things are as quiet as possible, and a much better feeling exists. But yesterday was a black one. We tried courtesy with these fellows. That emboldened them. We let them abuse us, cheer for Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, etc. At length one of them threw tobacco in a sentry's face. That was sufficient. I gave orders henceforward to arrest the first man who insulted a sentry. In a few minutes we had three in the guardhouse. Then was seen the cowardly character of this Southern mob. These miserable objets begged to be let off promised to never do so again-said it was not they, but the next men. But we shall punish the scoundrels. They will go to Fort Jackson to hard labor.

> Scenes at New Orleans. From the Journal of Commerce 1.

We learn from an eye witness resident at New Orleans some particulars connected with the recent change of authorities in that city, which will not be uninteresting to our readers:-When the fleet had passed the forts, and it

was certain that they were ascending the river, the troops evacuated with the exception of one regiment, who threw down their arms and would not leave. The mob took the piace of the city troops and commenced to burn all the cotion they could find, (from 10,000 to 15,000 bales,) rolling the sugars into the river, knocking in the heads of molasses casks, and doing whatever damage they could. Commencing in the upper part of the city, they took to bouts with lighted torches, and fired nearly every thing affoat, ships, s camers, steambonts and other crafts, with the exception of one ship, belonging to a gentleman whose partner (being a wellknown and influentiat man with them), saved it by declaring it their property; only three or four vessels e-caped. Dupasseur had a saip loaded with cotton, as also so English house, name unknown, which shared the fate of others, and the powerful ram yet on the stocks was blown up and destroyed, and the powder appropriated to the guas on the levee was thrown into the river. The next morning after the ships arrived, an immense crowd assembled on the lever, of both sexes and all eges, a murmur of applause in the crowd drew the attention of the worst of these people, who fired their platois, killing opwards of seventy-five and wounding othets. Tols is referred to by Com. Farragut in his dispatch to the Mayor. One of the parties killed was an Englishman of the name of Moody, whose body was awfully out and shot and was hanging to a telegraph pole in front of his door, upon which hung his eign, Get your shirts at Moody's." This man had lived 14 years in New Orleans, had acquited a handsome property and was a good citizen. Many then fied on board the ships, fearing other outrages; and the parties who directed Capt. Bailey to the City Hall, were chared to the Levee, where they escaped to the boats of the United States fleet. Thirty men attempted to board one of the United States vessels ; seven were killed by fire arms, and others drowned in the attempt of this desperate act. Houses were set on fire, and the narrator says it was the most awful night he ever passed, and the next morning he took his family to Mobile from their house in New Orleans, for safety. On the 1st of May there was not a soul in the streets; the stores, hotels, and every place of business was closed and the city appeared dismal.

The troops on their way up burned all the cotton they found, and for 100 miles up the coast all that was at the landing shared the same destruction.

An Official Declaration from Jeff. Davin.

On the 15th instant, a Joint Committee, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to communicate with Jeff. Davis in relation to the defence of Richmond,

made the following report: "The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses to communicate to the President of the Confederate States the joint resolutions of the General Assembly in relation to the defense of the city, have discharged the duty confided to interview with the President was in the highest degree satisfactory, and his views, as communicated with entire frankness to the Committee, were well calculated to inspire them with confi-

dence and to reassure the public mind. "After reading the resolutions, he desired us to say to the General Assembly tion of those resolutions with feelings of lively gratification, and instructed us to assure the House that it would be the effort of his life to defend the soil of Virginia, and to cover her capital.

"He further stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should foll, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army, from Virginia. The war could still be successfully mainained on Virginia soil for twenty years. "All of which is respectfully submit-

"JOHN ROBINSON, Chairm in Benate Committee. "WOOD BOULDIN, Chairman Rouse Committee.